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Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, January 21, 1771.

By the Harriot-Packet, Capt. Lee, arriv'd at New-York, in ſeven Weeks from Falmouth, we have

His Majeſty's moſt gracious SPEECH,

To both HOUSES of PARLIAMENT:

on Tueſday the 13th Day of November, 1770.

MY LORDS, AND GENTLEMEN,

WHEN I laſt met you in Parliament, I renewed to you the Aſſurances which I had before given you, That it was my fixed Purpoſe to preſerve the general tranquility, maintaining, at the ſame Time, the Honour of My Crown, together with the juſt Rights and Intereſts of My People; and it was with much Satisfaction that I indulged the Hope of being ſtill able to continue to My Subjects the Enjoyment of Peace with Honour and Security. Since that Time, thoſe very Conſiderations which I then promiſed you that I would never ſacrifice, even to the Deſire of Peace, have laid Me under an indiſpenſable Neceſſity of preparing for a different Situation.

BY the Act of the Governor of *Buenos Ayres* in ſeizing by Force One of My Poſſeſſions, the Honour of My Crown, and the Security of My People's Rights, were become deeply affected. Under theſe Circumſtances I did not fail to make an immediate Demand, from the Court of *Spain*, of ſuch Satisfaction as I had a Right to expect for the Injury I had received. I directed alſo the neceſſary Preparations to be made, without Loſs of Time, for enabling Me to do Myſelf Juſtice, in caſe My Requiſition to the Court of *Spain* ſhould fail of procuring it for Me: And theſe Preparations, you may be aſſured, I ſhall not think it expedient to diſcontinue, until I ſhall have received a proper Reparation for the Injury, as well as ſatisfactory Proof that other Powers are equally ſincere with Myſelf in the Reſolution to preſerve the general Tranquility of *Europe*. In the mean time, I have called you together thus early, in order that I may be able to receive from you ſuch Advice and Aſſiſtance, as, in the farther Progreſs of this very important Buſineſs, may happen to become requiſite. (a)

WITH reſpect to the State of My Colonies in *North-America*, although I have the Satisfaction to acquaint you, that the People in moſt of them have begun to depart from thoſe Combinations, which were calculated to diſtreſs the Commerce of this Kingdom; yet, in ſome Parts of the Colony of the *Maſſachuſet's Bay*, very unwarrantable Practices are ſtill carried on, and My good Subjects oppreſſed by the ſame lawleſs Violence which has too long prevailed in that Province.

I hope and truſt, that the Precautions which have already been uſed for ſecuring this Country againſt the Viſitation of that fatal Calamity, which has of late appeared in ſome of the diſtant Parts of *Europe*, will, with the Bleſſing of God, prove ſucceſsful. But if, from any Alteration of Circumſtances, it ſhould at any Time be found that farther Proviſions will be wanted, I cannot doubt of your ready Concurrence for ſo ſalutary a Purpoſe.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I will order the proper Eſtimates, for the Service of the enſuing Year, to be laid before you. They muſt unavoidably, in Our preſent Situation, exceed the uſual Amount. Every unneceſſary Expence My Concern for the Eaſe of My good Subjects will ever make Me careful to avoid. But I ſhould neither conſult their Intereſt nor their Inclination, if I were to decline any Expence which the Publick Security, or the Maintenance of the National Honour, does at any Time require.

MY LORDS, AND GENTLEMEN,

I am ſenſible how little I need ſay to you, at this Time, to prevail upon you to unite in whatever may beſt promote the true Intereſt of your Country. In all your Deliberations upon Points of a domeſtic Nature, let the Extenſion of Our Commerce, the Improvement of the Revenue, and the Maintenance of Order and good Government, be always in your View. With reſpect to Foreign Meaſures, there will, I am perſuaded, be no other Conteſt among you, than who ſhall appear moſt forward in the Support of the common Cauſe, in upholding the Reputation, and promoting the Proſperity of the Kingdom. For the Attainment of theſe Ends, you ſhall ever find Me ready to exert Myſelf to the utmoſt. I have no Intereſt, I can have none, diſtinct from that of My People.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled.

Die Martis, 13 Novembris, 1770.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious Speech from the throne.

We beg leave to offer your Majeſty our very ſincere congratulations on the ſafe & happy delivery of the Queen, and the Birth of a Princeſs; and to aſſure your Majeſty of our unfeigned joy at the increaſe of your domeſtic happineſs; and that we conſider every addition to your illuſtrious houſe, from which theſe kingdoms have received the moſt important benefits, as a farther ſecurity to our religious and civil liberties.

We are too ſenſible of the bleſſing of peace not to feel the greateſt concern at any event which threatens to interrupt its continuance, and defeat your Majeſty's wiſe and gracious purpoſe to maintain it. But, grateful as we are for this proof of your Majeſty's paternal regard to the repoſe and happineſs of your people, we owe your Majeſty no leſs thanks for your anxious vigilance over the honour of your crown, and the intereſts of your people.

We return your Majeſty our moſt thankful acknowledgements, as well for the immediate demand, which your Majeſty has been pleaſed to make from the Court of *Spain*, of ſatisfaction for the injury received, as for the inſtant preparations that your Majeſty made to do yourſelf juſtice, in caſe your requiſition ſhould fail of procuring it. And we are exceeding happy to be aſſured, that your Majeſty will think it expedient to continue prepared to aſſert the honour of your crown, and the ſecurity of the rights of your people, upon an event ſo deeply affecting both, until the injury ſhall be properly repaired, and ſatisfactory proof be given of the ſincere reſolution of other powers to preſerve the general tranquility of *Europe*. We on our part, beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will not fail to make the utmoſt efforts in our power to maintain objects ſo juſtly dear to us, as the dignity of your Majeſty's crown, and the ſecurity of the national rights.

We are very happy to be informed, that the people in moſt of your Majeſty's colonies in *North-America* are departing from thoſe combinations, which were calculated to diſtreſs the commerce of this kingdom; & we hope ſoon to ſee an entire end of thoſe unwarrantable practices which have ſo long oppreſſed your Majeſty's ſubjects in one of thoſe provinces. ◊

We are highly ſenſible of your Majeſty's goodneſs and care in taking ſuch precautions to ſecure this Country againſt the Viſitation of that fatal Calamity, which has of late appeared in ſome of the diſtant Parts of *Europe*; and we ſhall always be ready to concur in any Meaſures that ſhall be found neceſſary to the Support of Your Majeſty's Endeavours for ſo ſalutary a Purpoſe.

We have the moſt grateful Senſe of Your Majeſty's favourable Opinion of our conſtant Endeavours to promote the true Intereſt of this Country. We will, in all our Deliberations upon Points of a domeſtic Nature, exert ourſelves for the Extenſion of our Commerce, the Improvement of the Revenue, and the Maintenance of Order and Government: And we flatter ourſelves, that Your Majeſty will not be diſappointed in the gracious Expectations You have formed of our Zeal, in the Support of Your Majeſty's Crown, and the Reputation and Proſperity of Your Kingdoms.

His MAJESTY's moſt Gracious ANSWER.

MY LORDS,

IT gives Me great Satisfaction to find, that you entertain ſo juſt a Senſe of the Importance of Peace, while that deſirable Object can be maintained conſiſtently with the Honour of my Crown, and the Rights of My People. You may depend upon my beſt Endeavours to preſerve that ineſtimable Bleſſing, ſo long as it is compatible with Objects ſtill more eſſential to the Happineſs and Proſperity of My Kingdoms.

The affectionate Part you take in the happy Delivery of the Queen, and the Increaſe of My Family, gives me much Pleaſure.

The humble ADDRESS of the Houſe of Commons to the KING.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our humble Thanks for your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

We beg Leave to offer to your Majeſty our congratulations on the happy delivery of her Majeſty, and on the birth of another Princeſs; eſteeming every increaſe of your Majeſty's royal family an additional ſecurity for the continuance of that happineſs which we have already experienced under its auſpicious government.

Among the many proofs we have received of your Majeſty's conſtant attention to the welfare and proſperity of your people, your Majeſty's earneſt deſire to continue to us the bleſſings of peace could not fail to inſpire us with ſentiments of gratitude and affection: But we could have reaped little real ſatisfaction from the enjoyment of thoſe bleſſings, had we not at the ſame time been able to place the juſteſt confidence in your Majeſty, that you would never be induced, by a miſtaken tenderneſs for the preſent eaſe of your people, to ſacrifice their more eſſential and more laſting intereſts. Theſe we cannot but conſider as having been dangerouſly ſtruck at, by the violence lately committed by a *Spaniſh* governor upon one of your Majeſty's poſſeſſions. Under theſe circumſtances, your Majeſty's determination to make an immediate demand from the court of *Spain* of ſuch ſatisfaction as you had a right to expect, and at the ſame time to direct the neceſſary preparations to be made, without delay, for enabling your Majeſty to do yourſelf juſtice, in caſe your requiſition to the court of *Spain* ſhould fail to procure it, demands our moſt hearty acknowledgments; and we rejoice to find that your Majeſty will not diſcontinue theſe preparations until you ſhall have received proper reparation for the injury, as well as ſatisfactory proof that other powers are equally ſincere with your Majeſty in the reſolution to preſerve the general tranquility. In the proſecution of this your Majeſty's purpoſe, your Majeſty will not be diſappointed in your expectation of receiving from your faithful Commons every degree of ſupport which in the progreſs of this very important buſineſs ſhall become requiſite: With this view, we will enter without delay into the conſideration of the ſupplies for the enſuing year: & whatever extraordinary expences the public ſervice ſhall require, we will chearfully provide for, in ſuch manner, as may be leaſt burthenſome to your Majeſty's ſubjects.

In conſidneing the ſtate of your Majeſty's colonies in *North-America*, we will neglect no means of ſecuring the commercial intereſt of this kingdom, or of providing for the protection of your Majeſty's good ſubjects there from every degree of violence and oppreſſion.

We return your Majeſty our unfeigned thanks, for the timely precautions you have uſed, for guarding againſt the introduction of that fatal contagion which has of late appeared in ſome of the diſtant parts of Europe. And while, with your Majeſty, we place our ultimate reliance upon the divine providence for our preſervation from ſo great a calamity, we ſhall conſider it as our indiſpenſible duty to make uſe of every reaſonable precaution which human foreſight can ſuggeſt to us.

We aſſure your Majeſty, that we will apply ourſelves with all due diligence to the diſpatch of the public buſineſs; in which we will not fail ſteadily to purſue thoſe great ends recommended to us by your Majeſty in your Speech from the Throne, as well as by your royal example. And if any hopes ſhould have been conceived, or it may have been any where ſurmiſed, that among your Majeſty's people there were any ſuch differences ſubſiſting, as could in the leaſt degree abate the ardour of their affectionate attachment for your Majeſty, or prevent their joining, as one man, in ſeconding your Majeſty's views, for maintaining unſullied the luſtre of your crown, and preſerving undiminiſhed the rights of your people, we doubt not, by our proceedings, to convince the world how falſe and injurious are all ſuch ſurmiſes; and to make it manifeſt, that whenever we are called upon in the cauſe of our King and Country, there will be but one heart and one voice among your faithful Commons.

The following Articles are extracted from the publick Prints to the 15th of Nov. bro't by the Packet.

——That the French were working night and day (Sundays not excepted) to fit out their fleet: that there was more buſineſs done in their ſeveral ports than ever was known, and that ſhip carpenters from Britain and Ireland met with the greateſt encouragement there. At Toulon 12 ſhips of the line were compleatly mann'd and ready to ſail—that Corunna the French have 20 ſail of the line and 20 tranſports, and the Spaniards as many, all equip'd: But that notwithſtanding this the French King in a late conferrence with the Duc de Choiſeul repeatedly ſaid "*Let me have no war*"—That the greateſt preparations were alſo making

[illegible] the Hag[illegible] as war [illegible] itable—that *doubts already ariſen*, in a quarter little expected re[illegible] to ſupplies—The Duk[illegible] of Argyle, and Grenville were dead, and it it was re[illegible] at advice was receiv'd from Bath of the [illegible] the Duke of Bedford—Lord Holland was ſo ill as not to be able to attend his duty in parliament—William de Grey, Eſq; was appointed Lord Chancellor of G[illegible] and to have a peerage—A ſecond remonſtrance from the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, ſigned by order of the general meeting, *John Wilkes, chairman*, had been preſented, but no anſwer returned—Dr. Luccas, the celebrated *Iriſh patriot*, was daily expected from *Dublin*, with a REMONSTRANCE againſt publick grievances.

For the Remainder ſee the laſt Page.

|| See Page 311.
See the 1. pa. 353.
(a) vide the Compromise. pa. 438
◊ He means Boston. ◊ They mean Boston also — m King. ¶ Great Britian

qvd. pa. 65. Turn to Index Vol. 2. To find merchants agreem.

Taste

To the PRINTERS.

AS the lives of five of his Majesty's subjects were *unfairly* lost on the evening of the 5th of March last, it follows that some persons must have been in fault: The unhappy sufferers, for ought that has ever appeared, were in the peace of God and the King; let their memories then, so far at least as respects this matter, remain unreproach'd. It appeared by the evidence in court, that all the prisoners were present in king-street; that they all discharg'd their musquets but one, and his flush'd in the pan; and that the deceas'd were all kill'd by musquet balls. Six of the prisoners were acquitted by the jury, and two were found guilty of *manslaughter*. In ordinary cases, the publick ought to rest satisfied, with the verdict of a jury; a method of trial, which an Englishman glories in as his greatest security: It is a method peculiar to the English; and as a great writer observes, has been a probable means of their having supported their liberties thro' so many ages past: Among the most substantial advantages arising from trials by juries, there is this incidental one, in this province especially; that by our laws, no man being oblig'd to serve as a juryman more than once in three years, it falls upon the freemen as it were by rotation; by this means, the people in general are in *their turns* called to that important trust; by attending in courts of law and justice, it is to be presum'd that their minds are there impress'd with a sense of justice; and that they gain that general idea of *right* or law, which it is necessary that *all* men in a free country should have. "It is an admirable institution, by which every citizen may be plac'd in a situation, that enables him to contribute to the great end of society, the *distributing justice*; and it every where diffuses a spirit of *true patriotism*, which is zealously employed for the publick welfare." I am not about to arraign the late jurors before the bar of the publick: They are accountable to God and their own consciences, and in *their* day of trial, may God send them good deliverance. But in times when politicks run high, we find by the experience of past ages, it is difficult to ascertain the truth even in a court of law: At such times, witnesses will appear to contradict each other in the most essential points of fact; and a cool conscientious spectator is apt to shudder for fear of perjury: If the jurors are strangers to the characters of the several witnesses, it may be too late for them to make the enquiry, when they are upon their seats: The credibility of a witness perhaps cannot be impeach'd in court, unless he has been convicted of perjury: But an immoral man, for instance one who will commonly prophane the name of his maker, certainly cannot be esteemed of equal credit by a jury, with one who fears to take that sacred name in vain: It is impossible he should in the mind of any man: Therefore, when witnesses substantially differ in their relation of the same facts, unless the jury are acquainted with their different characters, they must be left to meer *chance* to determine which to believe; the consequence of which, may be fatal to the life of the prisoner, or to the justice of the cause, or perhaps both. It was for this reason, that I was concern'd, when the council for the crown objected the notoriety of the immoral character of a witness, that he was stopped by one of the council on the other side. In a court of justice, it is beneath any character to aim at victory and triumph: Truth, and truth alone is to be sought after.

While the soldiers were passing from the main guard to the custom-house, it did not appear by any of the witnesses, that they were molested by the people; if we except what was mention'd, as having been said by Mr. *Car*, one of the deceased persons: His doctor testified, that *he told* him, the "people pelted them as they went along".——The declaration of a dying man commonly carries much weight, and oftentimes, possibly more than it ought: This man's declaration was not made *upon oath* nor in the presence of a *magistrate*: The doctor had a curiosity, as most had, to know how matters were, and enquired of his patient who he thought could inform him; it may be, not expecting to be called to relate it before a court, nine months afterwards, when he might have nothing but memory to recur to: No one disputes the doctor's understanding or integrity: I have before said, that others were ready to testify, that *Car* gave *them* a very different account from that which he gave to his doctor: It ought to be remembred, that the unhappy man was laboring under the pains and anxiety occasioned by a mortal wound; and might not be able at all times to attend duly to such questions as were asked him: What makes it highly probable that he must have been mistaken, is, that among the many witnesses, not one on either side, mention'd their seeing the least ill usage offer'd to the soldiers as they pass'd from the main guard; not even Mr. *Gridley*, whose declared intention was, at the request of some gentlemen, with whom he had been in company, to bring to them as *circumstantial* an account of the matter as he could.

It is agreed by the witnesses for the prisoners, who mention'd their seeing the soldiers upon their first coming down, that they loaded their guns, levelled them at the people & began to insult & abuse them, (as indeed they did upon their march); before any just provocation had been offer'd to them.——Mr. *Hinckley* saw the party come down—they loaded—push'd their bayonets and pricked the people—Mr. *Willinston* also saw the party come down; did not see any thing thrown at them, tho' he stood at two or three yards distance—Mr. *Marray* said they came down and cried make way——*Andrew* declared, that the party planted themselves at the custom-house—the people gave three cheers—he heard one of the soldiers say, damn you stand back—one of them had like to have prick'd a man as he *was passing by*, and swore by God he would stab him—several persons were talking with the captain, and a number pressing on *to hear what they said*; one of the persons talking with the officer said "*he is going to fire*"; the people shouted and said, he dare not fire; and *then they began* to throw snow balls. Even by *Andrews* account, the people were rather *curious* to know what the soldiers design'd to do, than intent upon doing them any hurt, untill they were assaulted by them; which I am apt to think is true; because *Newtown Prince*, another Negro, of whom for my own part I conceive a better opinion than of *Andrew*, declared, that the Soldiers planted themselves in a circle—*their guns breast high*—and, the people crowded on, *to speak with Capt. Preston*—and further, several of the witnesses swore that they themselves talked with the Captain, and one of them caution'd him against firing---Capt. Preston himself also in his printed state of his case says, that he reasoned with "*some well behav'd persons*": To show that "as he was advanced before the muzzels of their pieces, he must fall a sacrifice if they fired"—and that his ordering them to fire "upon the half cock and charged bayonets would prove him no officer"; all which might be true, and yet in my humble opinion not quite so "satisfactory" as the answer which he afterwards gave to the Lieutenant Governor; for he might, I suppose, in an instant shift his station, and the soldiers by a proper word of Command, might discharge their musquets, without his falling a sacrifice or forfeiting the character of a soldier—Such a manner of reasoning upon their question, whether he intended to order the men to fire, was evasive; and may serve to show Captain Preston's opinion, that however well behav'd these gentlemen were, they were *no Soldiers*.

I shall now take notice of what the witnesses *for the crown* testified concerning the behavior of the Soldiers, upon their first arrival at the custom-house.—Mr. *Austin* saw the party come down; the captain was with them; *McCauley*, one of the prisoners, *loaded his gun, push'd at him* with his bayonet and damn'd him—He did not observe the people press on—Mr. *Bridgham* declared, that about a dozen surrounded the Soldiers and struck their guns with their sticks: But he also said *the Soldiers were loading at the same time*—He further added, that he *did not apprehend himself or the Soldiers in any danger by any thing he saw*; from whence it may be suppos'd, that as the people struck their guns only, when they might as easily have knocked them down, their intention was not to hurt them, but rather to prevent their loading—Mr. *Brewer* saw the party come down—told Captain Preston that *every body was about dispersing*; in which he agreed with another witness, who was of the opinion that the people would have dispers'd if the Soldiers had not come down; Mr. *Brewer* added, that Killroi, one of the prisoners, *struck him with his bayonet* before they formed, and that he *saw no blows and nothing thrown* before the firing—Mr. *Bayley* testified, that when the party came down, *Carrol* one of the prisoners *put his bayonet to his breast*. Mr. *Wilkinson*, stood at about two yards distance from the Soldiers all the while they were there—*He saw no ice nor snow balls thrown*; in which he agreed with Mr. *Austin*—Mr. *Fosdick* testified, that he *was push'd as the party came down*---that afterwards they wounded him in the breast---two different bayonets were thrust into his arm---*all this while there had been no blows that he saw*, nor did he know the cause of their firing—Mr. *Palms* saw Capt. *Preston* at the head of the Soldiers who were drawn up with *their guns breast high* and their *bayonets fixed*; and *Preston* told him they were *loaded* with powder and *ball*——I think I have mentioned all the witnesses, who testified in court to what they saw upon the first arrival of the party at the custom-house: And by their testimonies the reader will judge, whether the Soldiers had just provocation to fire upon the people; or whether they were in danger of their lives or had any reason to think they were: On the contrary, whether they did not themselves first *assault* the people as they were coming from the main-guard; and afterwards, by levelling their guns loaded with ball in an exasperating manner at the people; pushing their bayonets at some of them, wounding others and threatning all, even before any injury had been offer'd to them.

I shall conclude what I have to say upon this interesting subject in my next. In the mean time let me assure *Philanthrop*, that I am fully of his mind, that a true patriot "will not from *private* views, or by any ways or means foment and cherish groundless fears and jealousies": But perhaps we may not be so well agreed in our determination, *when* the fears and jealousies of our fellow citizens are *groundless*—It is I believe the general opinion of judicious men, that *at present* there are good grounds to apprehend a settled design to enslave and ruin the colonies; and that some men of figure and station in America, have adopted the plan, and would gladly lull the people to sleep, the easier to put it in execution: But I believe *Philanthrop* would be far from acknowledging that *he* is of that opinion. The fears and jealousies of the people are not always groundless: And when they become general, it is not to be presum'd that they are; for the people in general seldom complain, without some good reason. The inhabitants of this continent are not to be dup'd "by an artful use of the words *liberty* and *slavery*, in an application to their *passions*," as Philanthrop would have us think they are; like the miserable Italians, who are cheated with the names "*Excommunication, Bulls Crusades*," &c. They can distinguish between "*realities* and *sounds*"; and by a proper use "of that reason which Heaven has given them", they can judge, as well as their betters, when there is danger of *slavery*: They have as high a regard for George the III. as others have, & yet can suppose it possible they may be made *slaves*, without "*enslaving* themselves by their own *folly* and *madness*; They can believe, that men who "are bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh, *born* and *bred* among us," may, like *Achan*, for a wedge of gold, detach themselves from the *common* interest, and embark in *another* bottom; in hopes that they, "with their *wives* and *children*" will one day *stand* and see, and enjoy, and triumph, in the ruins of their country: Such instances there have been frequently in times past; and I dare not say, we have not *at present*, reason enough for "exclaiming with the roman patriot, *O tempora, O mores*". The *true patriot* therefore, will enquire into the causes of the *fears* and *jealousies* of his countrymen; and if he finds they are not *groundless*, he will be far from endeavoring to allay or stifle them: On the contrary, constrain'd by the *Amor Patriæ*, and from *public* views, he will by all proper means in his power *foment* and *cherish* them: He will, as far as he is able, keep the attention of his fellow citizens awake to their grievances; and not suffer them to be at rest, till the causes of their just complaints are removed.—At such a time, *Philanthrop*'s Patriot may be "very cautious of charging the want of *ability* or *integrity* to those with whom any of the powers of government are entrusted": But the *true* patriot, will constantly be jealous of those very men: Knowing that power, especially in times of corruption, makes men wanton; that it intoxicates the mind; and unless those with whom it is entrusted, are carefully watched, such is the weakness or the perverseness of human nature, they will be apt to *domineer* over the people, instead of governing them, according to the known laws of the state, to which *alone* they have submitted. If he finds, upon the best enquiry, the want of ability or integrity; that is, an ignorance of, or a disposititon to depart from, the constitution, which is the measure and rule of government & submission, he will point them out, and *loudly proclaim* them: He will stir up the people, *incessantly* to complain of *such men*, till they are either reform'd, or remov'd from that sacred trust, which it is dangerous for them any longer to hold.—*Philanthrop* may tell us of the hazard "of disturbing and *inflaming* the minds of the *multitude* whose passions know no bounds"; A traitor to the constitution alone can dread this: The *multitude* I am speaking of, is the *body of the people*—no *contemptible* multitude—for whose sake government is instituted; or rather, who have themselves erected it, *solely* for *their own* good—to whom even kings and all in subordination to them, are strictly speaking, servants and not masters. "The consti ution and its laws are the basis of the public tranquility—the firmest support of the public authority, and the *pledge* of the liberty of the citizens: But the constitution is a vain Phantom, and the best laws are useless, if they are not religiously observed. The nation ought then to watch, and the *true* patriot will watch very *attentively*, in order to render them equally respected, by *those who govern*, and the people destin'd

(a) This is orthodox, and is my Political Creed.

† See Page 361. ‖ See the Narrative of the Massacre page 659. and the Trial page 785 ∨ vide Philanthrops piece page 365. ¶ See the Jurors Names

to obey"---To violate the laws of the ſtate is a capital crime ; and if thoſe guilty of it, are inveſted *with authority*, they add to this crime, a perfidious abuſe of the power with which they are entruſted : The nation therefore, the people, ought to ſuppreſs thoſe abuſes with their utmoſt care & *vigilance*".---This is the language of a very celebrated author, whom I dare ſay, *Philanthrop* is well acquainted with, and will acknowledge to be an *authority*.

Philanthrop, I think, ſpeaks ſomewhat unintelligibly, when he tells us that the well being and happineſs of the whole depends upon *ſubordination*; as if mankind ſubmitted to government, for the ſake of being *ſubordinate* : In the ſtate of nature there was ſubordination : The weaker was *by force* made to bow down to the more powerful. This is ſtill the unhappy lot of a great part of the world, under government : So among the brutal herd, the ſtrongeſt horns are the ſtrongeſt laws. Mankind have entered into political ſocieties, rather for the ſake of reſtoring *equality* ; the want of which, in the ſtate of nature, rendered exiſtence uncomfortable and even dangerous. I am not of levelling principles : But I am apt to think, that conſtitution of civil government which admits equality in the moſt extenſive degree, conſiſtent with the true deſign of government, is the beſt ; and I am of this opinion, becauſe I agree with *Philanthrop* and many others, that man is a ſocial animal. Subordination is neceſſary to promote the purpoſes of government ; the grand deſign of which is, that men might enjoy a greater ſhare of the bleſſings reſulting from that ſocial nature, and thoſe rational powers, with which indulgent Heaven has endow'd us, than they could in the ſtate of nature : But there is a degree of ſubordination, which will for ever be abhorrent to the generous mind ; when it is extended to the very borders, if not within the bounds of ſlavery ; A ſubordination, which is ſo far from conducing "to the welfare and happineſs of the whole", that it neceſſarily involves the idea of that worſt of all the evils of this life, a tyranny : An abject ſervility, which inſtead of "being eſſential to our exiſtence as a people", diſgraces the human nature, and ſinks it to that of the moſt deſpicable brute.

I cannot help thinking, that the reader muſt have obſerved in *Philanthrop*'s laſt performance, that a foundation is there laid for a dangerous ſuperſtructure ; and that from his principles, might eaſily be delineated a plan of *deſpotiſm*, which however uncommon it may be, for the laws and conſtitution of the ſtate to be openly and boldly oppos'd, our enemies have long threatened to eſtabliſh by *violence*. If *Philanthrop* upon retroſpection ſhall think ſo, he will, like a prudent phyſician, adminiſter an antidote for the poiſon : If not, I hope the attention of others will be awakened to that excellent maxim, "no leſs eſſential in politicks than in morals", *principiis obſta*. It is impolitick to make the firſt attempt to enſlave mankind by *force* : This ſtrikes the imagination, and is alarming : "Important changes *inſenſibly* happen : It is againſt ſilent & ſlow attacks that a nation ought to be particularly on its guard."

Jan. 15*th*. VINDEX.

WHEREAS the Great and General Court at Boſton in February 1763, did Grant or Order a Tax of One Penny per Acre ſhould be laid on all the Lands lying in Greenwich, belonging to Non-reſident Proprietors or Owners for four Years ſucceſſively : And whereas the Tempory Act of the General Court for inforcing and carrying into Execution ſuch Orders, expired after the Aſſeſſment and Collection of two Years, by Reaſon of which the Taxes and Charges of the two laſt Years were not compleated : And having obtained an Order of Court in their Seſſions at Cambridge, in April laſt, that the Aſſeſſments and Collections which were left incompleat and unfiniſhed, in Manner as is before mentioned, ſhall be compleated and finiſhed according to the Original Intent of ſaid Order : WE the Subſcribers therefore, purſuant to ſaid Order of Court, having aſſeſſed ſaid Lands, and committed the ſame to the Collector, DO Notify ſaid Non-reſident Proprietors or Owners of Land in Greenwich, who are thus delinquent, that unleſs they pay ſaid Aſſeſſments or Taxes to William Fiſk, Collector in Greenwich, their Lands, or ſo much of them as will pay ſaid Taxes and Charges, will be Sold at Publick Vendue, on the Fourth Wedneſday in April next, at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. John Raa, Innholder in Greenwich, and ſo from Day to Day : Said Vendue to be continued by Adjournment or Adjournments, till the whole be Sold that ſhall then remain unpaid.

Iſaac Powers,
January 11, 1771. James McCluer, } Aſſeſſors.
Abijah Powes.

To be Sold on reaſonable Terms, together or a-part,

A Tanyard, Currying Shop, Bark-

Houſe &c. with a Dwelling Houſe, Barn and ſufficiency of good Land, to keep three Cows & a Horſe.—in a very convenient Place for a Tanner's Buſineſs, being pleaſantly ſituated in Woburn, about three Quarters of a Mile from the Meeting-Houſe, at the Corner of the Roads leading to Andover and Billerica.—Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

By *JOHN NAZRO*,

At his Shop the Corner of Queen Street ;
For CASH ONLY,

BROAD CLOTHS
Shalloons, Buttons, &c. to match ditto.
Rich black plain Sattins
Rich blue ſpotted ditto
Rich white figur'd ditto
Allamodes
Perſians
White and blue fig. Modes
Iriſh Linnens
Checks
Cambleteens
Blue & green Camblets
Breeches & Waiſtcot Pieces
Mens, womens & childrens Hoſe
Sewing Silks
Scotch Threads
Black Callimancoes
Tammies
Draw-Boys
Black Cotton Velvets
Pins
Milliner's Needles
Wax Thread
Gold Buttons
Gold Loops, Bands and Buttons
Cambricks
Lawns

BAIZES
Coatings
Strip'd Duffels
Swankins
Oznabrigs
White and black Catgut
Womens neweſt faſhion Bonnets
Womens black Sattin Hatts
Womens ſpotted ditto
Womens, Mens & Childrens Gloves
Dowlaſſes
Womens black and white Silk Gloves
Pink, green & blue Grizets
Silk Romals
Women & Childrens Stays
Buckrams
Black Cotton Denim
Linnen and Cotton Handkerchiefs
Black & white Bone Blond and trolly Laces
Footing
Ribbons
Carolina Indigo
Beſt French Beeds
Purle and Garnet ditto
Purple Necklaces ſorted.

At the ſame Place may be had,

Calimanco Shoes & Pumps, warranted.

TO be Sold by JOSEPH GREENLEAF, about 30 Acres of choice Land (Mowing, Tillage, Paſture and Orchard) lying in the Town of Abington, in the County of Plymouth, very pleaſantly ſituated, and near the Centre of the Town, together with a handſome Dwelling-Houſe, 40 Feet in the Front, 30 deep, two Story high, a good Barn, and a Number of convenient Out-Houſes, ſurrounded with a large and profitable Garden, ſuitable for a Gentleman's Seat, or for a Trader or Tavern-keeper.——Whoever inclines to purchaſe ſaid Eſtate, by paying one Quarter Part of the Purchaſe down, and the Reſidue in Six Months, ſhall have a good warrantee Deed of the Premiſſes, if they apply to ſaid Greenleaf living thereon, on the firſt Day of July next, at which Day, if not Sold at private Sale, the Premiſſes will be Sold by Publick Vendue without fail.

TO BE SOLD BY,

Samuel Eliot, jun.

At his Store oppoſite the Eaſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall, very cheap,

SUGARS of all Qualities,

By Hogſhead, Barrel or ſingle Hundred,
Superfine and Fine *Philadelphia* FLOUR,
Beſt French Indigo, by the large or ſmall Quantity, &c.
N. B. A few Barrels choice Beef, and *Connecticut* Pork.

Wanted in a Family, a young

Woman who underſtands tending a Child, and can be well recommended. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

WANTED,

A Black Coach Horſe—16 Hands high,

with a good Deal of white in his Face, and that Trotts all—Any one that has got a Horſe that will anſwer this Deſcription, bring him to *Benjamin Hollowell*, ſen'r. Eſq; at Boſton, and he will give a generous Price for him.

Nail Rods, Plowſhare Moulds of

a ſuperior Quality, Refin'd Iron of all Sizes, ſuperfine and common Flour, lately Imported from Philadelphia, to be Sold by GABRIEL JOHONNOT, at the South End of Boſton, at the loweſt Caſh Price.

TO BE LETT,

A Handſome Brick Tenement (being the Corner one) fronting on Beer-Lane and Back-Street, near the Baptiſt Meeting Houſe, having a good Pump, Yard and other Accommodations. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

INN at NEWBURY.

WILLIAM LAMBERT, from Yorkſhire in England, begs Leave to inform the Public—That he has lately taken the Inn at Newbury-Port, formerly occupied by Mr. Choate ; which is now compleatly repair'd, and new furniſhed with convenient Furniture, and the greateſt Variety of excellent Liquors. He has alſo provided commodious Stabling for Horſes, & every Accommodation for Travellers and others. He humbly intreats Cuſtom, and will ſtrive by his good Entertainment to merit the public Favor, at the Sign of the Wentworth Arms, near the Ferry in Newbury-Port.

AT a legal Meeting of the Proprietors of Narraganſet Township, No. 1, in the County of York, held in ſaid Northampton, July 25, 1770, was voted the Sum of Eighty Pounds, Lawful Money, to defrey the Charges of ſaid Proprietors for 1770, which is thirteen ſhillings and four pence to each original right in ſaid township.—This is to require the ſeveral Proprietors aboveſaid, to pay the ſame to Samuel Scamman, of Pepperrellboro', Treaſurer for ſaid Propriety, or their Lands will be ſold at public Vendue, at the houſe of the ſaid Scamman, on the ſecond Wedneſday of March next. The ſale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon of ſaid Day.

Dated at Pepperrellboro' December 20, 1770.
Jeremiah Hill, Amos Chaſe, John Naſon, } Proprietors Committee.

Drugs and Medicines,

Chymical and Galenical,
Imported and to be Sold at the Medicine-Store,
At the Sign of the LEOPARD, in Orange-Street,
Juſt above the Hay-Market, South-End, *BOSTON*, by

DANIEL SCOTT,

Who has a compleat Aſſortment of ſimple & compound Medicines, whoſe Genuineneſs and Neatneſs, are warranted to be equal with any that may be found in the beſt Druggiſt's Shop in LONDON. ALSO,
Genuine Patenteed Medicines and Medicine Boxes, in the beſt Order, and of various Prices, fitted to different Climates, with exact and particular Directions for uſing, and a Variety of other Articles. All which he will ſell at a very low Advance for Caſh only.

CHOICE

New CURRANTS,

By the Hundred, Dozen or Single Pound, to be Sold by

Archibald Cunningham,

At his Shop in Fore-Street ;
ALSO,
NUtmegs, Mace, Cinnamon and Cloves, by the large or ſmall Quantity, with a general Aſſortment of Groceries.
N. B. Pins No. 4, and all other Sorts.

TO BE SOLD,

A handy Sloop about 70 Tons

Burthen. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

For *LONDON*,

THE Ship John Galley, Ebenezer Symms, Commander, now lying at the Long-Wharff, and will ſail in about ſix Weeks, for Freight or Paſſage apply to Capt. Thomas Hulme, or the Maſter on Board the Ship.——Said Hulme has to ſell very cheap, Pepper by the Bag, Hundred or Dozen, long and ſhort Pipes, Spices of all ſorts, Gun Powder by the half Barrel, Tin Plates per the Box, ſome exceeding fine Florence Oyl, by the half Cheſt or Flaſk, Ruſſia, Ravens and Engliſh Duck, Sewing and Whipping Twine, and a few Pieces of Checks and Iriſh Linnens. Enquire at the Store next to Mr. Barrack's in Butler's Row.

TO BE SOLD,

A few Barrels of very choice Con-

necticut Pork. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

JACOB HEMET,

DENTIST to her *Majeſty*, and the Princeſs *Amelia*,

BEGS leave to recommend to the public, his newly diſcover'd *Eſſence of Pearl*, and *Pearl Denti-frice*, which he has found to be greatly ſuperior not only in elegance, but alſo in efficacy, to any thing hitherto made uſe of for complaints of the *Teeth* and *Gums* : Particularly, they will *preſerve the Teeth* in a perfect ſound ſtate, even to old age ; they render them white and beautiful, without in the leaſt impairing the enamel ; *faſten* ſuch as are looſe, keep ſuch as are already decayed, from becoming worſe, prevent the *Tooth Ach*, perfectly cure the *Scurvy in the Gums*, and make them grow *firm* and *cloſe* to the teeth ; they likewiſe render the breath delicate, ſweet and remedy almoſt all thoſe diſorders that are the conſequence of ſcorbutic gums.

Sold (by appointment of Mr. Hemet) wholeſale and retail by W. Bayley, perfumer, in Cockſpur-ſtreet, near the bottom of the Hay-market ; & alſo by Samuel Deall, in Broad-ſtreet, New-York, North-America, & by William Scott in Boſton.

WHEREAS application hath been made to the ſubſcribers by five of the proprietors of Aſhburnham, in the county of Worceſter, to call a meeting of the proprietors of ſaid townſhip—Theſe are therefore to notify ſaid proprietors to meet on Tueſday February 19th, at one o'clock afternoon, at the meeting-houſe in ſaid town, to act upon the following articles.

1. To hear the reports of the ſeveral committees which have not yet reported their doings.

2. To reviſe and examine the ſeveral plans of the diviſions that have heretofore been made of the land there ; and to confirm to the proprietors ſuch lots of land, as upon ſuch reviſion and examination ſhall be found to be right.

3. To grant money to diſcharge the debts of the propriety, as agreed upon at the laſt Proprietors meeting, at the White-Horſe Tavern in Boſton, where the whole accompts are to be ſettled at an Adjournment of the meeting for that purpoſe, from Aſhburnham to Boſton.

Boſton, January 3, 1771. BENJ. CHURCH, JOHN MOFFATT, } Committee for calling Pr Meets

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TO BE LETT,

A convenient Brick Dwelling-

Houſe, near the Chapel in School-Street, three Rooms on a Floor, and in very good Repair. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Window Glaſs, and large Quart

Bottles, to be ſold by JOHN GILLISPIE, at his Houſe in Common-Street, or by THOMAS KNIGHT, at the Three Kings in Cornhill. Jan. 7 1771.

David Propert,

Profeſſor of Muſick,

TAKES this Method of acquainting the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town and Neighbourhood, That he teaches the Harpſicord, Forte Piano, Guittar, German Flute, &c. and has imported a Variety of new Muſick and Muſical Inſtruments, among which is a very fine Tone Harpſicord, and a Forte Piano, all which he diſpoſes of at Mr. Rogers's, near Peter Chardon, Eſq in Cambridge-Street, Boſton.

Vide Philanthrop's piece page 365. Continued page 375

grievances there, which was said to be more dreaded at the west end of the town, than all the English petitions and remonstrances, and that it contain'd a complaint of a very *extraordinary* nature —A marriage was propos'd in France, between the Count de Province, brother to the Dauphine, and the Princess Mary Josephina Louisa, daughter of the duke of Savoy—That the destruction of the Turkish fleet was owing to the intrepidity of three English officers who commanded the fireships, and the Janissaries were heartily sick of the war—A conspiracy had been form'd to assassinate the Empress of Russia, but happily discover'd and fix'd upon the House of Bourbon; it being fully prov'd that the French King's ambassador was charg'd by his court with the commission, and he was a close prisoner at Petersburgh—It is further said that the S—h was form'd by a great personage—Advice has been receiv'd of the breaking out of the Plague in the Isle of Man. If this be a fact, there is great danger of its communicating to Britain—That a number of gentlemen in London, not less than fifty, at a meeting held in the city, had unanimously resolv'd not to pay any land-tax this year—It is said that the disputes with respect to the Americans, are in a fair way of being terminated; the outlines of the agreement are said to be, that the tea act be repealed, on condition that a certain sum annually be raised by the houses of assembly in each province, for the use of the public, in such a manner as they shall think proper: and that an act of oblivion shall pass for all that has happened, on both sides, since the passing the revenue-act for America—That Lord Bute, it is confidently said, is now at the court of Madrid in disguise—that a bill is intended to be bro't in to take away the Charter of this Province—that Mr. *O'Kelley* had refused £.8000 for his famous horse *Eclipse*—And that the gentlemen of the turf were in general losers at Newmarket.

BOSTON, January 21.

Some Time past the Lady of John Apthorp, Esq; was safely deliver'd of a Son, at his Seat in Cambridge, which was on Monday last christen'd there by the Rev. Mr. Serjeant, of Cambridge, by the Name of *John Trecothic*. His Honor the Lieut. Governor, together with Mr. Hulton, and Mrs. Burch, stood Sponsors.

Saturday last died here, in the 74th Year of his Age, Capt. JOHN PULLING.

We hear from *Hollis'ton*, that on Saturday last died there, SAMUEL SEWALL, Esq; the only surviving Son of the late Rev'd Dr. JOSEPH SEWALL, of this Town. His Remains are to be bro't to Town to be interr'd.

On Thursday Evening a Negro Man belonging to Capt. Boynton fell between a Vessel and the Wharff at the North End, and was drowned.

Died of a Consumption the 15th Instant, Miss *Polly Jones*, aged 17—She was a young Lady of a chearful and sprightly Disposition, mild and sympathetic Temper, of modest & amiable Manners. She in a conspicuous Degree exhibited the obedient Daughter, affectionate Sister and valuable Friend. In the Bloom of Youth and with an ardent Fondness for Life—conscious of having made the Laws of Innocence and Virtue the undeviating Rules of her Conduct, she met Death with the utmost Serenity, and is now, we trust, participating those Blessings, which are the promised Rewards of Rectitude and Goodness.

Cambridge, January 17, 1771. This Morning died Mrs. *Margaret Appleton*, in the 72d Year of her Age, and 52d of her Marriage, the Consort of the Rev. Mr. *Nathaniel Appleton*, Pastor of the first Church in this Town, and Daughter of the late Rev. Mr. *Henry Gibbs*, of Watertown—— Mrs. *Appleton* was possest of that Ornament of her Sex, a meek and quiet Spirit; was remarkably diligent in the Oeconomy of her Family, Hospitable and kind to all; she sympathized with the poor and distress'd, and was ever ready to relieve and assist them—to her Friends she was agreable and pleasant; in her whole Deportment, prudent, inoffensive and exemplary—she maintained a close Walk with God, and led a Life of Piety and Devotion: In her last Sickness, which was about ten Days, she was calm and serene, knowing in whom she had trusted, and looking for the Mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal Life, she quietly resigned herself unto the Will of her heavenly Father —*Blessed are the Dead that die in the Lord.*

The Funeral is to be attended this Afternoon at Three o'Clock.

List of Prizes in Faneuil Hall Lottery, Letter U, *is come to Hand, and will be in our next.*

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the Evening of the 19th Instant, a Horse and Chaise belonging to the Subscriber, standing at the King's Arms Tavern on Boston Neck, was taken from thence and kept all Night, and the Horse badly us'd, and on Sabbath Morning was left in the Common. I hereby promise a Reward of TEN DOLLARS to any one who shall discover the *real* Person or Persons, that took said Horse and Chaise, that he or they may be brought to Justice. JOHN HANCOCK.

A very genteel House, with good

Accommodations for Gardens and Out-Houses, situated in New Boston, and commanding a most delightful Prospect, to be Sold for Cash or good Security; inquire of Edes and Gill.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A Schooner about 95 Tons, a

prime Sailor, and well found: Inquire of Edes & Gill.

TAKEN up near Governor's Island, a Ship's Yawl. The Owner may have her again by paying Charges; inquire of Samuel Clark, living on said Island.

All Persons who are indebted to

Mr. Thomas Lee, are desired to pay their respective Balances to the Subscriber, living in Ann-Street; and those to whom he is indebted, to apply to her for Payment.

Boston, Jan. 20, 1771 JANE LEE.

A Quantity of Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves & Nutmegs,

To be Sold by

Oliver Smith,

At his Shop a little to the Southward of the Town-House in Cornhill. ALSO,

A compleat Assortment of *DRUGGS & MEDICINES,*

Imported in the last Ships from London, and warranted genuine.

*** Pepper by the Bag, Hundred or Dozen.

To be Sold in *Waltham*, about

Eight Acres of Land, with a Dwelling House and Barn, a Grist Mill and Fulling Mill, with some Orcharding on it; the whole conveniently situated for the Clothing Business. Also about twenty Acres of good Pasture Land, with or without the above Premisses as will best suit. Enquire of William Ruggles living on said Premisses.

All Persons indebted to, or that

have any Demands on, *the Estate of* Mr. FITCH POOL, late of *Boston, Merchant*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to TIMOTHY NEWELL, of said Boston, *Administrator* to said Estate, in Order for a speedy Settlement. ALSO,

All Persons who are indebted to, or

that have any Demands on, *the late Company of* POOL *and* CLARKE, of *Boston, Merchants*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to said TIMOTHY NEWELL, who is impower'd to settle the same.

TO BE SOLD,

At low Rates for Cash,

At the Store of the late Messrs *Pool & Clarke*, on *Greene*'s Wharff.

A Quantity of Cocoa, a few Casks of

Muscovada Sugar, and Jamaica Fish.

ALSO,

A Schooner of about 24 Tons Burthen.

All Persons indebted to, or that

have any Demands on the Estate of Henry Gould, late of Concord, Sadler, deceas'd, are desired to bring their Accounts to Elizabeth Gould, of said Concord, Administratrix on said Estate, in Order for a speedy Settlement.

All Persons that have any Demands

against the Estate of Kendall Johnson, late of Roxbury, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Nathaniel Ruggles of said Roxbury, Administrator, in Order to have them settled; and they that are indebted to said Estate, are desired to pay without Delay, as they would avoid further Trouble. Roxbury, Jan. 19, 1771.

Middlesex, ss. January 16th, 1771.

WHEREAS the Estate of William Muzzy, late of Lexington, in the County of Middlesex, Tanner, deceased, hath been represented to the Judge of Probate of said County as Insolvent, and the said Judge has thereupon appointed the Subscribers to be Commissioners for receiving and examining the Claims of the several Creditors to the said Estate, and has allowed to the said Creditors six Months to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts: The said Creditors are therefore hereby Notified thereof, and that the said Commissioners propose to attend that Service at the Dwelling-House of Mr. John Buckman, Innholder in Lexington, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon of the last Wednesday of this, and of the next succeeding Months, untill the Expiration of the Term of six Months allowed as aforesaid.

Joseph Loring,
Jonas Stone.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of Samuel Treat, late of Boston, Cooper, deceas'd, Intestate, represented Insolvent, and Six Months being allowed said Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts——DO hereby give Notice that we shall attend that Service at the Sign of the Schooner Tavern in Fish-Street in said Boston, on the first Monday of the six next ensuing Months, from five o'Clock to Seven in the Afternoon of each Day.

Joseph Bradford,
Boston, Jan. 18, 1771. Samuel Johnson,
Giles Harris.

Notice is hereby given to those

Collectors of Taxes for the County of *Suffolk*, who have neglected to pay their respective Ballances for the Years preceeding 1770, that the Treasurer for said County will be under a Necessity of issuing his Warrant against them, unless they prevent it by making speedy Payment.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands upon, the Estate of Mrs. *Anna Green*, late of *Boston*, Widow, deceas'd, are desired to settle the same as soon as may be, with JOSHUA GREEN, Administrator.

All Persons who have any De-

mands on the Estate of the late Gilliam Phillips, Esq; deceas'd, are desired to apply to Mary Phillips, Executrix, of the said deceased's Testament, who has to let a large double Warehouse on the Long-Wharff well fitted. With a handsome Country House, and otherways well accommodated for a Merchant.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY EVENING next,

At his usual Place of Sale;

BRoad Cloths—Serges,—Plains,—Callimancoes,—Baizes, Cambricks—Duck—Ozna[illegible] as Tables, C[illegible] Watches, &c

A Petit[illegible]

of *Hubbard[illegible]* certain Persons may be impowered to collect the remaining Part of the Tax of one Penny per Acre, laid in the Year 1767: Furthermore, setting forth, that the Inhabitants have settled a Gospel Minister amongst them, and having no House to meet in for Public Worship, and a great Part of the Inhabitants are new Settlers, and their Lands uncultivated and unprofitable, They therefore pray that a Tax may be laid upon all the Lands of the non-resident Proprietors in the aforesaid District to be paid Yearly for three Years, three Pence per Acre for the first Year, two Pence for the second Year, and one Penny for the third, to be applied for Building a Meeting-House.

In the House of Representatives, November 3. 1770.

READ and Ordered, That the Petitioners notify the Non-resident Proprietors of said District (of the second Part of this Petition) by inserting the Substance thereof in two of the Boston News-Papers, viz. Edes and Gill's and Draper's, three Weeks successively, that they may shew Cause, if any they have, on the second Thursday of the next Sitting of this Court why the Prayer thereof should not be granted.

Sent up for Concurrence,
T. CUSHING, Speaker.

In Council, November 7. 1770. Read and concurred,
JNO COTTON, Dep. Secr'y.

TUESDAY Evening next,

Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room, Foot of Royal-Exchange Lane, over Mr. THOMAS WALLEY's Store.

FINE and coarse Broad Cloths, Forrest Cloths, Kerseys, Ratteens, Broad and Narrow Baizes of different Colours, Blankets, Crimson and Black Breeches Patterns, Worsted and Hair Plushes, Manchester Velvets, Mens and Womens Worsted Hose, Callimancoes, Cambleteens, fine Cambricks and Lawns, flower'd, strip'd and plain Kentings, a neat assortment of Callicoes, Ribbons, Irish Linnens, Checks, striped Hollands, Bedticks, Metal Buttons, Table and Penknives, Cuttoes, Buckles, Pinchbeck and Silver Watches, Barcelona and Linnen Handkerchiefs, Oznabrigs, &c. &c.

W. Hunter, Auctioneer.

Also House Furniture, such as Mohogany Tables, Chairs, Looking-Glasses, Feather Beds, Bedsteads, &c.

TO-MORROW EVENING.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room North Side of the Market.

A great Variety of GOODS,

Among which are,

BROAD Cloths, Forrest Cloths, Plaids, Baizes, Ratteens, Breeches Patterns, Hose, Linnens & Checks Bedticks, Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs, No. 12 Pins, Feather Beds, &c. &c.

A. BOWMAN, Auctioneer.

N. B. At said Auction Room may be had, an Eight Day Clock, which for the compleatness of her Workmanship, and the elegance of her make, it is presum'd surpasses any in the Province.

To-Morrow Evening,

(Advertisements omitted will be in our next.)

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

NONE.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last,
Nine Whites. One Black.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Eight.

High Water at BOSTON, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 27 min. after 3		Friday, 6 min. after 6	
Tuesday, 0 min. after 4		Saturday, 14 min. af. 7	
Wednesday, 47 m. aft. 4		Lord's Day, 13 m. af. 8	
Thursday, 22 min. af. 5		First Qr. 23 Day 8 Nig.	

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL.

// Because they are not properly Represented; as John Wilkes Esqr is excluded the House, and Col. Luttrel placed in his room] vid. pa. 538-735-5 60 Vol 2 This Scheme were it true, would never satisfy the Americans, because of the Conditions = Any Thing to please Great Tories!

A To Find petit. de Turn to Index, Vol 2. & this Vol Speech pa 369 & vid Tea acts page 735. Vol 1. vid Charter pa 1077 Vol 2. (a) vide page 393 1 Column